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Kapital- und Verwaltungsbe teiligung der Arbeiter in den Britischen Produktivgenossenschaften. Von DR. JOHANNES HUBER. Stuttgart: U. Kohlhammer, 1912. 8vo, pp. xvi+203. M. 5.50.

In the British co-operative societies the writer sees a step toward that eventual democratization of industry which he conceives to be the goal of industrial development. He traces their rise in England and devotes careful study to the organization and present standing of these societies in various branches of industry. A comparison is drawn between the Manchester and the Glasgow co-operative associations—the latter with co-partnership, the former without it, to show that when this feature is added increased success and saving in cost can be obtained. Though this form of enterprise has gained considerable ground in England it is as yet of very infrequent occurrence on the continent. However, the writer believes that this will not continue to be the case. The changed attitude of the socialist party in Germany, which has now come out in favor of co-partnership, the interest of economists and men of affairs, and the aid of the French government are all favorable to their development. When once they have been introduced they will grow because of the inherent advantages that they contain. Their educative effect on the worker and his interest in the business will exclude the possibility of further conflict between labor and capital.

Criminal Statistics in the United States. By LOUIS N. ROBINSON. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1911. 8vo, pp. viii+104. \$1.00 net.

This book, one of the Hart Schaffner and Marx prize essays, is concerned with the organization and compilation of federal and state criminal statistics. The author reviews in detail the methods and machinery of the federal and of several state governments, finding that, in almost all cases, defective methods and inadequate machinery result in turning out statistics that "tell little or nothing."

With a view to improving the methods, the author offers suggestions as to the character of the data which should be secured, and of the machinery of collection and compilation he would have reorganized with a view to inaugurating the plan which has for some years been successfully employed in the collection of mortality statistics.

The book is well written and shows thorough and painstaking investigation. The improvements it advocates are both practicable and reasonable. It should prove really useful.

Peru of the Twentieth Century. By PERCY F. MARTIN. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1911. 8vo, pp. xx+348.

The author has gathered together much valuable material regarding Peru of today; but the fashion in which it is presented makes it difficult reading.